

# Saskatoon

SASKATCHEWAN  
WESTERN CANADA

Spring  
1910

477.214



City of Saskatoon—All this was Prairie Six Years Ago.

## **Cheap Power**

5th March, 1910 -- Arrangements consummated between City and Power Company. Damming of Big South Saskatchewan River to commence immediately.

Cheap power for all comers.

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## The Settler's Twelve Commandments

Wheat Raising in a Nutshell:

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- (1) Break the land one to two inches deep; but as shallow as possible. Turn the sod right over so that the grassy side is lying flat down.
- (2) Breaking should be done before the end of June, and, if possible, by the middle of that month. **THIS IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT** as late breaking will not produce profitable crops.
- (3) All such early breaking should be back-set during the later summer after the sod has rotted. In back-setting, the sod is simply put back into its original position, the grassy side up, and about one to two inches of earth brought up with the plow to cover it. Disc and harrow immediately after back-setting.
- (4) Frequently, the newcomer does not arrive till late in June. In the case of breaking done late in June, plow **DEEP**,—say, four inches,—and **DO NOT BACK-SET**; but, merely disc thoroughly, and then harrow. The more cultivation the better.
- (5) It is sometimes impossible to back-set Extra-Heavy land. In this case, the land should be treated as per **FOURTH** Commandment, whether it be early or late breaking.
- (6) In Spring, harrow and sow as soon as the frost is out of the ground sufficiently to allow the seeder to go down the proper depth. Follow the seeder with a land packer, and the packer with a harrow. The use of the land packer will add at least five bushels per acre to the crop.
- (7) **DEPTH TO SOW**: Scrape back the surface of the ground with the hand so as to ascertain the depth of the moisture from the surface. Adjust the seeder so that it will sow in the top of the moisture,—not above it, nor deep into it; but, just in the top of it.
- (8) **SOW THE BEST, THOROUGHLY-CLEANED SEED OBTAINABLE**, and nothing else. Pay for the **BEST**,—and, get it.
- (9) After harvesting the first crop, the land should either be plowed, disced and packed in the Fall; or, where the soil is clean, the stubble may be burned off in the Spring, the land disced without plowing, and a second crop sown, as per **SIXTH** Commandment.
- (10) Summer fallowing should start after the **SECOND** crop is taken off. Plow the summer fallow as soon as possible after seeding the other land you are cropping. **NEVER** leave this plowing till after June. Experience has proven that one early plowing is better than two. Weeds absorb much moisture. Keep down weeds by cultivation, and so conserve the moisture in your summer fallow. In the Spring fallowing, put in your crop as per **SIXTH** Commandment.
- (11) After cutting first crop from summer fallow, allow the land to lie till the following Spring,—then, simply burn off the stubble, disc up the surface, and put in second crop as per **SIXTH** Commandment. This second crop, if so put in, should be almost as good as the first. Summer Fallow land **EVERY THIRD YEAR**.
- (12) Sow a bushel-and-a-half on new breaking and on summer fallow; and a bushel-and-a-quarter on stubble. Before sowing, all seed should be treated for Smut.

SENATOR E. J. MEILICKE, Dundurn, Sask.

HON. W. C. SUTHERLAND, Saskatoon, Sask.,  
Speaker Provincial House;

COMMISSIONER F. MACLURE SCLANDERS,  
Saskatoon Board of Trade.

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Saskatoon, 1903.

## FOREWORD

**P**ROBABLY, the simplest and most practical method of deciding whether you ought, or ought not to "Go West," is, first of all, to sit down quietly by yourself with a fixed determination to look things squarely in the face. Then, having achieved this courageous attitude and banished even the faintest tendency to self-deception, just ask yourself the following questions, and, thoughtfully and honestly answer them:—

Am I progressing in a worldly sense,—or, have I stagnated?

What are my future prospects? Are they worth the present toil? Or, is my future likely to be merely an unbrightening continuation of what has been in the past, and still is?

If I remain where I now am, how much better may my condition be five, ten or twenty years hence,—or, how much worse?

Am I satisfied; or, am I dissatisfied and discouraged? Am I content with my allotment of the good things of life, or do I long for an ampler portion,—and am I willing to work for it?

Does my present work demand my highest ability; or, do I know and feel that I am able for things so much bigger and better, had I but the chance? Am I not continually conscious of greater power lying latent for lack of opportunity?

Now, if you have stagnated, if you have no brighter prospects for the future and are consequently dissatisfied and discouraged; if you feel able for better things, desire them and are willing to strive for them,—then, as an intelligent man, you have no occasion for indecision,—Come West!! Come to Saskatoon, where, of all places in the West, your success is most fully assured; where no deserving man has ever yet failed; where there are no poorhouses, because there are no poor; where all is comfort, happiness and prosperity, and where not a single commercial failure has yet taken place.

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The Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Sask., will gladly supply all information. Write him.—or call.

You must be aware that good people in tens of thousands are streaming into Western Canada from older lands. Of course, it goes without saying that there must be a reason for this circumstance: What then IS the reason? Why do these good people leave their native lands, and why should they specially select this as the land of their adoption? Is it not true that dissatisfaction with the hopelessness of prevailing conditions is responsible for the exodus of these people from their own countries? And, admitting this, it is surely reasonable to conclude that, in making a change, they take particular pains to select as their new sphere of effort the land offering most abundantly, conditions precisely reverse to those from which they fled.

Every one knows that, for an appalling number of honest toilers in more populous parts, the future is utterly void of any promise of better, brighter things. To them, it is rather a haunting, frightsome spectre from which the mind instinctively shrinks,—or, in braver moments, contemplates with dread.

It may be that these tens of thousands in their scant and weary leisure, find some solace in fantastic dreamings of fairer things to be: But, in the realm of actuality, a gulf impassable divides such dreamings from rational hope. In their hearts, they know that their future can never be brighter;—and, in their hearts-of-hearts there is ever this fear—that it may be darker. —that is, **IF THEY REMAIN WHERE THEY ARE**. Therefore, can it be wondered that they come here where they are offered abounding hope and unrestricted scope,—these, the very essentials to comfort, happiness and prosperity which they formerly lacked? Is it not much more remarkable that merely tens of thousands stream into this magnificent West? However, all the world is swiftly awakening to the splendid chances so freely available here. Such being the case, nothing could be more certain than that the day is very near when our immigration shall no longer be counted by tens of thousands; but, rather by hundreds of thousands. And, there is room, and more than room, for all.

Grasp this sterling truth; grasp it seriously,—or, better still, commit it to memory,—**NO MAN DESERVING OF SUCCESS HAS EVER YET FAILED IN WESTERN CANADA**; and nowhere in Western Canada is success so freely offered, so easily attained or so universally enjoyed as in happy, healthy, beautiful, prosperous SASKATOON, and throughout the vast and unsurpassed agricultural territory tributary thereto.

If you come here, do not forget that the country is new to you even as you are new to the country. Such being the case, it is quite possible that, at the outset, some slight discouragement may be your lot. If so, merely accept it as the brief and trifling travail of your birth into the fuller, fairer life that most certainly must be yours in this great land. **IF YOU ARE THE RIGHT MAN, YOU CANNOT FAIL**. Your condition will improve with each succeeding year. Pin your faith to this truth!! Let it

**MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS:** Map and Freight Rates in centre of Booklet will demonstrate Saskatoon's 45,000 square miles of Distributing territory and Railway facilities commanding same.

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cheer you to forgetfulness of whatever little difficulties you may at first encounter.

If, however, you are not the right kind of man;—if you lack industry, are unreliable or unsteady, do not come here. It would be cruelty to say otherwise than that Saskatoon is the very last place on earth for you. There is no room here for any but steady, energetic men, nor will the other type receive the slightest consideration from our industrious, clean-living, high-thinking, hard-working people.

### ***Saskatoon the Beautiful***

The beautiful in nature is, to most people, one of life's essentials. Therefore, it follows that natural charm in itself and surroundings must ever be an exceedingly valuable asset to any city. This, for the obvious

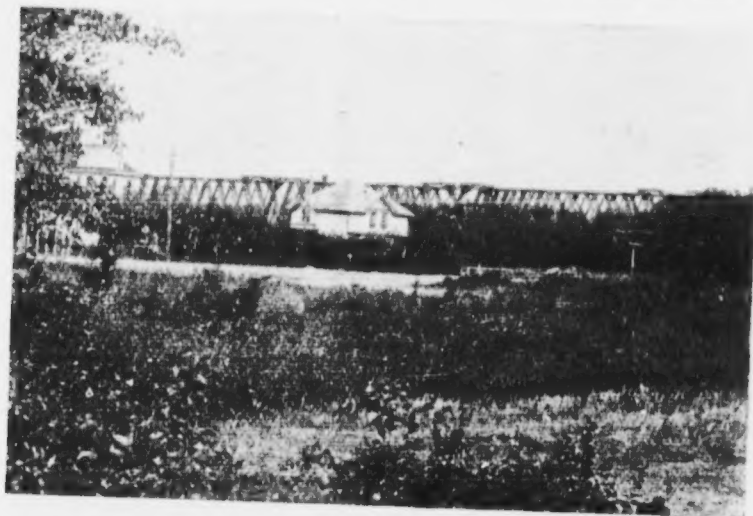


Beautiful Saskatoon—Near River, opposite City.

Crop Failure is unknown in Saskatoon District. It is a good year every year for every intelligent farmer.

reason that the beauty of a place undoubtedly goes far to influence its selection by the new arrival seeking a home in the West. Is it not so, that—other considerations being equal—he is likely to give the preference to the city that is fairest to look upon? Saskatoon's picturesque loveliness is proverbial throughout the West; and it has been a most potent factor toward her astonishingly swift development.

Many people are restrained from going West by the absurd impression that to do so involves the sacrifice of all that is gracious, fair and fragrant in nature: A few minutes in Saskatoon will, finally and forever, extinguish this quaint fallacy. That we have a very beautiful city will be apparent from the accompanying illustrations. If these do not convince, a little simple thought may do so: In the first place, the fact that we are growing the largest yield per acre of the very finest wheat, bespeaks the peculiar



Beautiful Saskatoon—Just over C. N. R. Bridge from City

fertility of our soil. Now, do not for one moment conclude that such soil can merely produce wheat and only wheat. Does it not follow that the productive capabilities of a soil so wonderful are all but unlimited? Admitting this, can you wonder that the most exquisite wild flowers abound here in profusion and variety quite in keeping with the richness of the land? From the delicate crocus of early spring to the wistful-eyed Michaelmas Daisy, blooming on the very threshold of winter, strange, sweet flowers are everywhere; they cover our prairies like a radiant mantle spread in sunlight. Saskatoon City is a beautiful city. And, our river—

There are Four Bridges over the river at Saskatoon: Three of these were building at the self-same time.

Even were we bereft of all those other natural charms so gratefully evident, still would this City be "Beautiful Saskatoon," did but the glory of our river remain.

Through the heart of our city it wends its way,—a wonderful thing—a living thing; moving onward ever and ever changing; a thing of twinkling lights and slumbering shadows, where in the quiet summer evening, the tender glow of a day that is dead softly seeks the bosom of the waters, and slowly faints away.

And, when work is over, the honest toiler and his wife bring their little ones that they may gather the child's tribute of flowers from these wooded banks;—watch the flight of bright-hued birds and listen to their evening notes.

Can a city without a river be truly beautiful?

### **Saskatoon's Phenomenal Growth**

The Swiftest in the Annals of the Entire Empire.

Population of Twelve Western Canadian Cities.

In order of INCREASE during the NINE years from 1901 to 1909, except in the case of SASKATOON, which is given for SIX years only,—or, from 1903 to 1909:

	1901.	1903.	1906.	1909.	Percentage of Increase
<b>1 Saskatoon</b> .....		<b>113</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>10,608</b>
2 Edmonton .....	2,646		11,167	25,000	852
3 Moose Jaw .....	1,558		6,249	12,000	670
4 Calgary .....	4,091		11,976	29,265	615
5 Regina .....	2,249		6,169	13,500	506
6 Lethbridge .....	2,072		2,313	10,000	382
7 Prince Albert .....	1,785		3,005	7,000	292
8 Medicine Hat .....	1,570		3,020	5,000	218
9 Winnipeg .....	42,340		90,153	130,000	207
10 Fernie .....	1,873		3,913	5,300	183
11 Brandon .....	5,620		10,408	13,000	131
12 Portage la Prairie .....	3,901		5,106	7,000	79
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>69,685</b>		<b>156,490</b>	<b>269,165</b>	

Saskatoon's percentage of population increase for SIX years

(1903-1909)..... **10,608 per Cent.**

COMBINED percentage of population increase for the other

ELEVEN cities for NINE years (1901-1909) ..... **4,129%**

In other words, SASKATOON'S percentage of population increase for SIX years, is ONE HUNDRED-AND-FIFTY-FOUR PER CENT. (154%) greater than the COMBINED percentage increases of the other Eleven Western Canadian Cities for NINE years,—a fifty per cent. longer period.

Frankly—are you content?



Traffic Bridge—One of Our Four

### ***Building Statistics***

#### **A NINE-FOLD INCREASE IN ONE YEAR:**

The following figures will tell their own plain tale of progress:—

Building during year 1909 .....	\$1,002,905
Building during year 1908 .....	\$115,625

In other words, last year's building was about nine times greater than for the year 1908.



Post Office, opened scarcely a year; but already rendered too small by enormously increasing business.

### ***Building for 1910***

This year's building programme is by far the heaviest and most important yet. Big, solid structures of stone, brick or cement are now the order of the day,—buildings of the truly city-type. Such buildings cost

Within four years, the City Assessment has soared from \$750,000 to \$8,196,767.

much money, and mean much work. The whole aspect of this city changed within the past twelve months. This year, it will change much more remarkably.

### **Debenture Statistics**

To show that with all its phenomenal development, the City of Saskatoon has been most carefully and capably financed, the following figures are appended from the City Auditor's Report, dated 31st October, 1909:—

Borrowing Power of the City at

20% of net assessment in accordance with law.....			\$1,631,271.40
Total Bonds issued .....		\$936,387.67	
Less Electric Light Bonds.....	\$150,000.00		
Less Water Works Bonds.....	245,551.00		
Less Local Improvement Bonds.	189,471.00	585,022.00	351,365.67
Total Bonds Public Works and Local Improvements .....	\$585,022.00		
General Debt .....		\$351,365.67	
<b>BALANCE OF BORROWING POWER .....</b>			<b>\$1,279,905.73</b>

The above, it will be admitted, is an exceedingly creditable showing.

### **CITY ASSESSMENT**

Year 1905 .....	\$750,000
Year 1909 .....	\$8,196,767



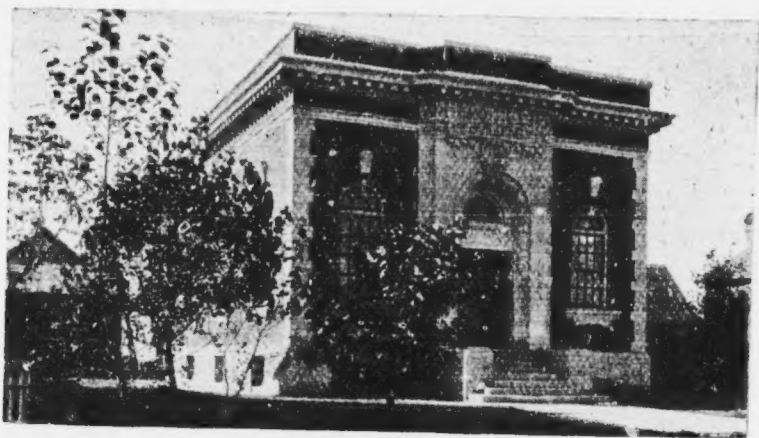
Looking North on Second Avenue—National Trust Block on Left.

### **Causes and Effects—Abstract and Material**

As there were only 113 people here but six short years ago, one need not sift the retrospective garrulity of be-crutched and toothless age for the

There are now **NINE DIFFERENT OPERATING RAILWAY OUT-LETS** from Saskatoon,—and, more to follow.

annals of this city: There are lads and lasses at our high school now who, having seen and lived through all, can tell of all there is to tell: From the slender sprinkling of shacks with their 113 dwellers has sprung



Land Titles Office—Handling an average of over 100 Titles per day.

the solid City of Saskatoon, with its thriving population of about 12,000. In other words, within six, brief, busy years, our population has increased TEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHT PER CENT. (10,608%)

Now, it is extremely doubtful if any circumstance in life can be correctly classed as the child of chance: Most certainly the solid development of a city and its tributary district owes nothing to chance. On the contrary, such development results as the logical outcome of well-defined conditions, and most aptly illustrates the law of cause and effect. And, there have been many causes to effect the development of Saskatoon. However, before passing to the more material of these, it is well to touch upon others which though abstract in character are yet of vital import:

In the first place, being so young, Saskatoon never knew the deterring influence of cherished tradition with its piled up load of obsolete precedent. Being possessed of no past, we live in the present; and, in the present, work for the future.

Further, having no past, it is not remarkable that we should also have escaped the frequently hopeless handicap of old inhabitants. How many places have been woefully hindered by the retarding, ideal-subduing presence of well-meaning, yet unprogressive age which refuses either to join the

Saskatoon is THE ONLY CITY IN CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN. There is no other large point near her. Consequently, the surrounding territory is hers, and she has the competitive railway facilities and distributing freight rates to control this territory absolutely. See Map, etc. centre of Booklet.

silent majority or to cease from troubling in public affairs. It is even to-day as it was when the philosopher Bacon wrote:—"Men of age object too much, consult too long, adventure too little, repent too soon, and seldom drive business home to its full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success." Saskatoon is essentially a city of Young Men; bright, resourceful, energetic fellows; men with high ideals and the courage and ability to strive for and achieve them; men who, above all else, have grasped the full value of these two potent influences—the sacredness of true citizenship and the irresistible power of unity.

Now, let us briefly summarize the more material of the causes responsible for Saskatoon's phenomenal progress, all of which are later dealt with under their respective headings:

### Location

Not only is Saskatoon located right in the middle of the Canadian West, but also in the very heart of the most extensive and most productive wheat area in the world.

Further, Saskatoon is **THE ONLY CITY IN CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN**. There is no other large point anywhere near us to dispute or divide up the vast surrounding territory which, consequently, is ours:—



C. P. R. Station.

and, we have the competitive railway facilities and the distributing freight rates to control it absolutely, as under:—

On carloads shipped in, Saskatoon's Distributing Territory is about 45,000 square miles, even now embracing over 150 thriving towns and villages.

On goods manufactured locally, such as flour, Saskatoon controls an area extending to upwards of 70,000 square miles within which there are now some 220 bright young towns and villages. See map, page 24.

From Saskatoon, Wholesalers and Manufacturers can distribute throughout 45,000 square miles to over 150 towns and villages much more cheaply and quickly than from any other Western point. See Map, centre of Booklet.

It is surely superfluous to enlarge upon the stupendous commercial significance to Saskatoon of the undisputed control of an agricultural territory so enormous, so magnificent and so well-settled by such a prosperous community.

Careful perusal of the foregoing will convince the thoughtful reader that extraordinary causes naturally produce effects of a like character,—of which law, Saskatoon bears evidence.

### **Climate**

For a long time, the climate of Western Canada suffered from a degree of misconception not merely extraordinary, but hard to explain. The origin of such misconception is shrouded in mystery,—indeed, it is as mysterious as the persistence with which it adhered to the popular imagination. Canada generally, and particularly its Western portion, was associated—even in the minds of the cultured—with ice and snow and suffering. The



**New C. N. R. Depot.**

picture had no brighter side; it was unrelievedly sordid, melancholy and uninviting. Surely, no more absurd idea ever existed to mislead!

However, of recent years, the situation has been precisely reversed; and to-day, the climate of Western Canada is universally admitted as one of the healthiest and most pleasant on earth. And, why should not this be so? A glance at the map will show that we are in the same latitude as many of the most delightful portions of Europe. Perhaps, it is the recognition of this fact—in conjunction with others similarly favorable—that has turned the full tide of immigration toward this new and wonderful country.

Of course, our winters are cold; but, it is a dry, invigorating, health

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**Saskatoon is a Beautiful, Healthy, Happy City,—Happy because its people are prosperous.**



Empire Hotel—One of our Ten, all of which are filled nightly.

ful, sunlit cold which, to many, makes winter the most delightful season of the year.

As to summer — our five, solid, glorious months of it enable us to grow to perfection tomatoes, cucumber, squash, pumpkin, etc., all of which



Flanagan Hotel—Another of our Ten. Could be filled nightly were it twice the size.

Within four years, the City Assessment has soared from \$750,000 to \$8,196,767.

are seeded right in the open: In Great Britain, these are grown under glass.

### **Hotels**

Although we have ten hotels, all of them are each night filled to capacity. It is, therefore, well to wire for accommodation at least two days prior to arrival. Otherwise, you are liable to disappointment. The high quality of our hotels is a familiar fact throughout the West. They are well-conducted, thoroughly modern and comfortable,—indeed, in every respect they leave little to be desired.

### **Churches**

All the leading denominations are well evidenced in Saskatoon, there being thirteen different places of worship, each of which draws its full congregation. We have also a flourishing branch of the Y. M. C. A.;—and, it is almost unnecessary to add that the Salvation Army is energetically present in our midst doing its own splendid work.



21st Street looking east from Post Office corner

Only a trifling portion of Saskatchewan's arable lands now under cultivation. Lots of magnificent land available in Saskatoon's favored District.

**Saskatchewan Provincial University  
Saskatchewan Provincial Agricultural College  
Saskatchewan Provincial College Farm**

On 7th April, 1909, the announcement of her selection as the seat of the above institutions made Saskatoon, for all time, the educational centre of the Province of Saskatchewan.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the magnificent meaning of these educational blessings to the people of this Province. Is it not sufficient to say that they place within reach of the children of the humblest, the very highest and best of that education which has made great and nobly useful men and mighty nations!

In the organization and operation of the University and Agricultural College, the best educational ideals will prevail, and every advantage will be taken of the experience of the older and better institutions.

The site selected for the University could scarcely have been more picturesque, and indicates a careful consideration of the esthetic side of things. It includes half-a-mile of well-wooded river front, and, altogether embraces about 1333 acres of rich land. The main buildings will be erected during 1910, and will stand near the bank overlooking the South Saskatchewan river, and commanding a view of the entire city.

IT IS THE AIM OF THE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TO SERVE THE ENTIRE PROVINCE IN THE WIDEST AND BEST POSSIBLE MANNER.

At present, the most urgent demands are for more teachers and better teachers; and, for instruction in the best methods of farming. There is also a necessity for courses leading to such professions as Engineering, Law, Medicine and Divinity.

At the outset, the University will devote its energies to the establishment of a strong College of Arts and Science, where candidates for the teaching profession will be instructed, and where students looking to one of the other professions will receive such instruction in the sciences, languages, history and political economy as will shorten their courses for admission to the profession of their choice by two or even three years.

The College term for the Arts course will be so arranged that students attending will be able to take charge of a summer rural school from May until about the end of September.

A special feature will be the instruction of candidates for teaching, in the rudiments of agriculture. By this means, it is hoped to render their efforts in elementary schools better adapted to the needs of a farming community.

Settlers desiring Practical Agricultural Information concerning Saskatoon District, should write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon Sask.,—or call

With the exception of theological degrees, the University is vested with the sole degree conferring power in the Province of Saskatchewan. The staff of the College of Arts and Science, consisting of nine to ten professors who will be supplied with library and laboratory equipment, will provide courses leading to the degrees of B.A., and B.Sc. The work of this college has already commenced in temporary quarters.

Evening classes are being conducted in Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, and will probably be offered in other cities. This is but a part of the Extension Work by which it is proposed to take the University to those who cannot come to it.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND COLLEGE FARM

The Agricultural College will probably start in November, 1907, and will have its first classes to start courses for four years.



King Edward School, which handles its share of over a Thousand Scholars.

extending to two, and possibly three years. These courses will be adapted to the requirements of boys who have passed through the public schools and who are engaged in farm work during the summer. With this aim in view, the term will be from November till March. The boys will therefore be able to work throughout the summer months and attend the College in winter.

The staff of the Agricultural College will consist of seven to eight professors, with four or five lecturers in addition.

The large farm attached to the Agricultural College will be thoroughly equipped with stock, etc., and will, in every respect be operated on the most modern and approved methods. It will not be an experimental farm in the ordinary sense. Its function is chiefly to augment the teaching of

There are about **NINE THOUSAND AVAILABLE HOMESTEADS** in Saskatoon's magnificent Land District. See Homestead Regulations, Page 46.

the College by practical demonstrations in the field. At the same time, the work of the College and Farm will be by no means restricted in character. On the contrary, a highly qualified corps of agricultural experts acting under the College authorities will carry on an energetic scheme of Extension Work throughout the Province. It is also the intention to institute a series of excursions for farmers within the Province to the College Farm, where work will be shown and addresses delivered by experts.



**Alexandra School.** We have five fine Modern Schools, where highly qualified staffs impart instruction to over a Thousand Young Saskatonians.

The University will provide a system of residences for all students and will supply board.

Any further particulars concerning classes, fees, etc., etc., may be had on application to the President of the University, Saskatoon, Sask.

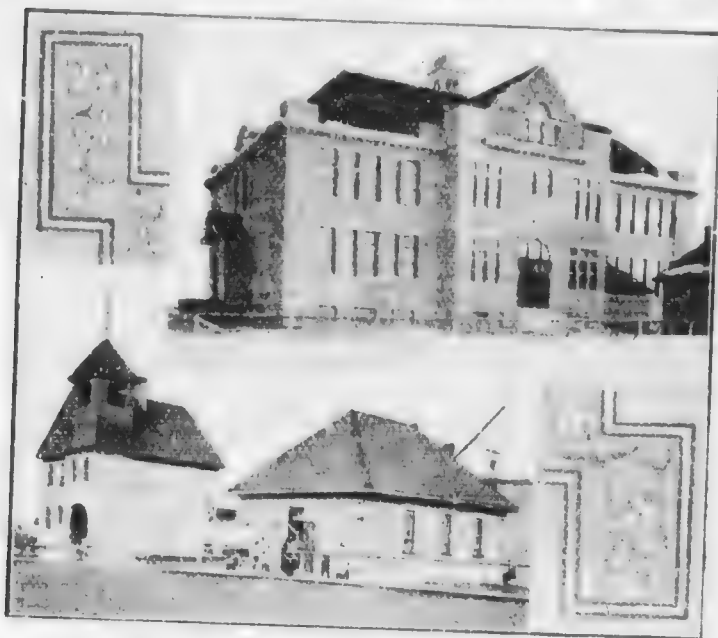
### **Schools**

The accompanying cuts will confirm the fact that our schools might well do credit to any city in the Dominion. They are constructed on the latest and most approved principles and thoroughly equipped throughout. But we have not contented ourselves with building good schools, merely:

This year again, just as in 1908 and 1909, Saskatoon is the greatest centre of Railway Construction in the whole world.

We have been strictly consistent in our aims,—we have provided good teachers in these good schools. To this end, neither effort nor expense has been stinted; and the policy has proved its wisdom in the efficiency of the pupils and in other far-reaching directions.

Of course, in a city of such rapid growth the history of our schools has been largely a matter of extension after extension. How could it be otherwise when the number of pupils in attendance has practically doubled each year? And, yet, in the construction of these schools, the needs of the



Nutana Schools, East Side, Saskatoon—Three years' progress—The Little Stone School; The Larger School opened 1907—and the Big School, opening Spring, 1910.

there were in every case anticipated as far as at the time seemed reasonable. Nevertheless, such anticipations have invariably fallen far short of the mark. As an instance of this it might be mentioned that the Alexandra school, deliberately built with a view to future requirements, was opened in September, 1907, yet had to be doubled in capacity in May, 1908. And, experiences of a similar nature have fallen to the lot of every other school in the city. The following is a list of our schools which are, at

When you come here, call upon The Commissioner, Board of Trade Offices, just south of C. N. R. Depot. He is there to help you.

present, imparting instruction to over one thousand scholars—

King Edward

Alexandra

New—Opened 1907. New \$45,000 school opening spring 1910

Mayfair

Collegiate Institute—Opening Spring 1910. Cost \$125,000

Classes now being held in temporary premises.

Sixty have been secured for the new schools, which are likely to be completed by next fall.

Now, here is a feature which must appeal very strongly to all parents—our excellent system of public education. It is a system which, through the public schools, has placed the child of every citizen on a par with the child of the millionaire. It is a system which, through the public schools, has placed the child of every citizen on a par with the child of the millionaire. It is a system which, through the public schools, has placed the child of every citizen on a par with the child of the millionaire.



Collegiate Institute—Opening Spring 1910. Cost \$125,000

The whole gamut of education is here in Saskatoon. Nothing is more typical of the outstanding progressiveness of our young city than the up-to-date character, quality and completeness of its educational facilities.

### **Municipal Ownership**

The City of Saskatoon favors municipal ownership wherever practicable. At the present time, the city controls its water, light, power, sewerage and hospital, special reference to each of which is made herein. So far, our experience has been entirely encouraging,—a fact largely due to the faithful, able men composing our City Council. There is no graft in the Saskatoon City Council; there has never been, nor is it the least likely that there ever will be. Public spiritedness with us is too sincere an impulse to admit of such an evil. That our sense of citizenship is high our fair young city to-day bears testimony.

Seeing that so many thousands have succeeded and are to-day succeeding in Saskatoon and her District, the dread of failure will not restrain you—if you are the man we want.

### **Electric Light and Power**

Being municipally owned and operated, Saskatoon's Light and Power plant is not run with a view to earning a handsome dividend for a small community of shareholders. On the contrary, the object is to give our citizens the best possible service at the lowest possible rate. And, it will not be very long now until even such moderate rates are considerably pared, a charter having already been procured for damming the river about fourteen miles north of Saskatoon. When consummated, this big enterprise will enable the supplying of light and power, in unlimited quantities, at a rock-bottom price of cost.

### **Water**

Water, probably, comes next to air as a fundamental human necessity—good water, in unfailing supply: The South Saskatchewan River flows rapidly. It flows through the very heart of Saskatoon City,—an exquisite silvery band of from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet wide. Our water supply is, therefore, unlimited in the fullest sense.



**Brewery. Where Pure River Water Becomes the Best of Beer.**

There is no town of any kind above us for over five hundred miles, so that our water can not be other than absolutely pure. Analysis makes it very similar in character to the water of Burton-on-Trent, England, from which the world's most famous beer is brewed.

In its river, this City is aboundingly blessed. A more magnificent asset could scarcely be possessed,—particularly, in this Western country, a fact of which we are gratefully conscious.

Of course, Saskatoon has an up-to-date system of waterworks. These are municipally owned and operated. Many miles of piping went down last season, and many more will be added this year. It is one of the most earnest aims of our progressive City Fathers that, at the earliest possible moment, there shall be water taps in every home.

Most of our well-farmed lands pay for themselves each year. Last year, practically all of our farms more than did so.

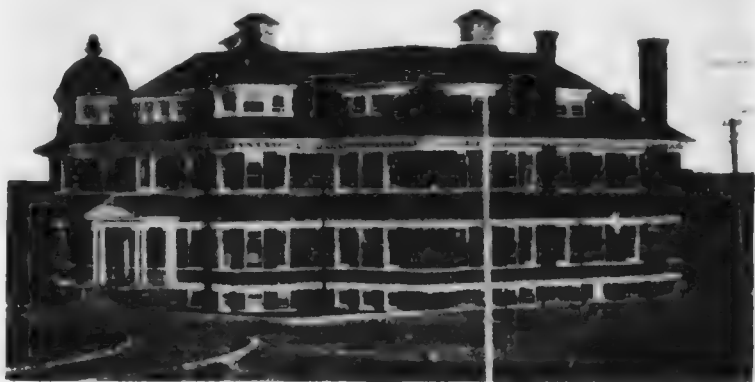
### **Sewerage**

At the outset, prior to laying down our extensive sewerage system, we procured the services of one of the most eminent engineers in Canada. This gentleman has certainly upheld his reputation.

Naturally, it is a heavy undertaking to keep pace with the phenomenal growth of the city. This, however, is the aim of our strenuous council, and very large sums of money are being annually expended, while gangs of men are being kept continually employed.

### **Hospitals**

The first Municipal Owned and Operated Hospital in Western Canada. The second in the Dominion was located at Saskatoon, in April, 1909.



Municipal Hospital, successfully demonstrated at Saskatoon—The First in the West—The Second in the Dominion.

Fifty-five beds is the capacity of the present building, which cost over \$55,000, and is an imposing structure. Its interior is beautifully arranged, and its equipment the latest known to science and the best that money can buy.

The function of this hospital is not merely to tend the sick of our city; but to care for all such physically afflicted as may come in from any of the over two hundred towns and villages throughout Saskatoon's big territory.

There is no longer any doubt in the minds of our citizens as to the marked advantages of a Municipal Hospital: From the very outset, the

A man should sell his energy and industry just as he sells a horse;—get the most he can for them: Come to Saskatoon District.

venture has been one of unbroken success. As practical proof of this and also of the astonishing, steady rush of settlers into our district, (to say nothing of the fact that Saskatoon's own population actually doubled last year), the hospital will, this year, be more than doubled in capacity,—in fact, it will be increased to 125 beds. And yet, it was only in April, 1909 that its doors opened for the first time!

In addition to above, St. Paul's Hospital stands picturesquely located at the opposite end of the city. A great deal of money has been expended in keeping this fine institution thoroughly up-to-date. It is conducted by the Grey Nuns, who afford the sick all that patient, skilful care for which these gentle women are alike noted and beloved throughout the world.



St. Paul's Hospital.

On the eastern side of the river, Mrs. Arnold, a lady of wide experience, conducts a private maternity hospital.

Saskatoon's hospital facilities will compare favorably with those of any city in Canada.

### ***Fire Department***

With so many fine buildings existing, and so many more either under construction or already arranged for, it is not remarkable that we should have early recognized the wisdom of a thoroughly up-to-date Fire Department. No effort has been spared to this end; and results have been highly gratifying. In the first place, we started right; we purchased the best procurable equipment, being guided in this respect by the experience of older Canadian and American cities. Thus, with the most modern equipment in the hands of well-trained men working under a qualified chief, our Fire Department has attained a high degree of efficiency.

Saskatoon has three fire halls,—the Central, Riversdale and Nutana. These enable the prompt handling of an outbreak in any part of the city.

We are practically all English-speaking people in Saskatoon and District.

### **Fuel**

From any map, it will be apparent that one may enter Saskatoon by rail from nine different quarters. With such diverse railway facilities nearly all of which constitute sources of fuel supply,—either coal or wood, or both,—it must be obvious that the supply will be ample and the prices reasonable in consequence. Saskatoon knows nothing of the tragedy of scant or exorbitantly dear fuel.



Canadian Bank of Commerce. On the right is the 2nd Avenue entrance of J. F. Cairns' Departmental Store, which absorbs most of remainder of block, and is the largest concern of the kind west of Winnipeg.

### **Banks**

It is safe to gauge the commercial importance of a city by the number of its banking establishments. Banks are purely business propositions. Business is necessary to their existence just as they, in turn, are essential to the existence of business. In other words, banks and business are inseparable. Where business is there will be the banks also;—and the number of such banks is a reliable indication of the business available. Hence, Saskatoon has eleven banking establishments, and will shortly have twelve, as under:—

Canadian Bank of Commerce	Bank of Montreal
Bank of Nova Scotia	Bank of Hamilton
Union Bank of Canada—and branches of same.	
Northern-Crown Bank	Traders' Bank
Dominion Bank	Imperial Bank.

The attendance at Saskatoon's Schools practically doubles each year: Over one thousand scholars now.

Bank of British North America just purchased central site for immediate erection of fine offices.

National Trust Company—doing a banking business.



New Building, Bank of Montreal.

While Canadian Banks have done much toward the architectural adornment of older Eastern cities, they have by no means forgotten the West; a fact already obvious in Saskatoon. In addition, the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of Canada have beautiful buildings now nearing completion; while, only recently, the Bank of Hamilton secured one of the



New Building—Union Bank.

finest sites in the city upon which a splendid building will be erected shortly. These banking developments have become necessary owing to an increase of business which has rendered existing facilities quite inadequate.

#### Total Value of Saskatchewan's 1909 Grain Crops and Dairy

Products .....	\$132,510,240
This equals \$1,630.20 to each of our 81,303 farmers.	

### Newspapers

Consistent with her general up-to-dateness, Saskatoon is remarkably well provided with first-class newspapers, as the following list shows:—

The Daily Phoenix.  
The Weekly Phoenix.  
The Evening Capital.  
The Weekly Capital.  
The Saturday Press.

The two Dailies and the Weekly Phoenix have each a mill line in the city for the press. Despatches going to the leading papers of largest



Home of "The Daily and Weekly Phoenix."

cities. Consequently, the Saskatoonian is entirely posted on current happenings no matter how remote.

The Saturday Press is chiefly a bright and thoughtful resume of the main features of the week's news. It is printed on good paper and interestingly illustrated.

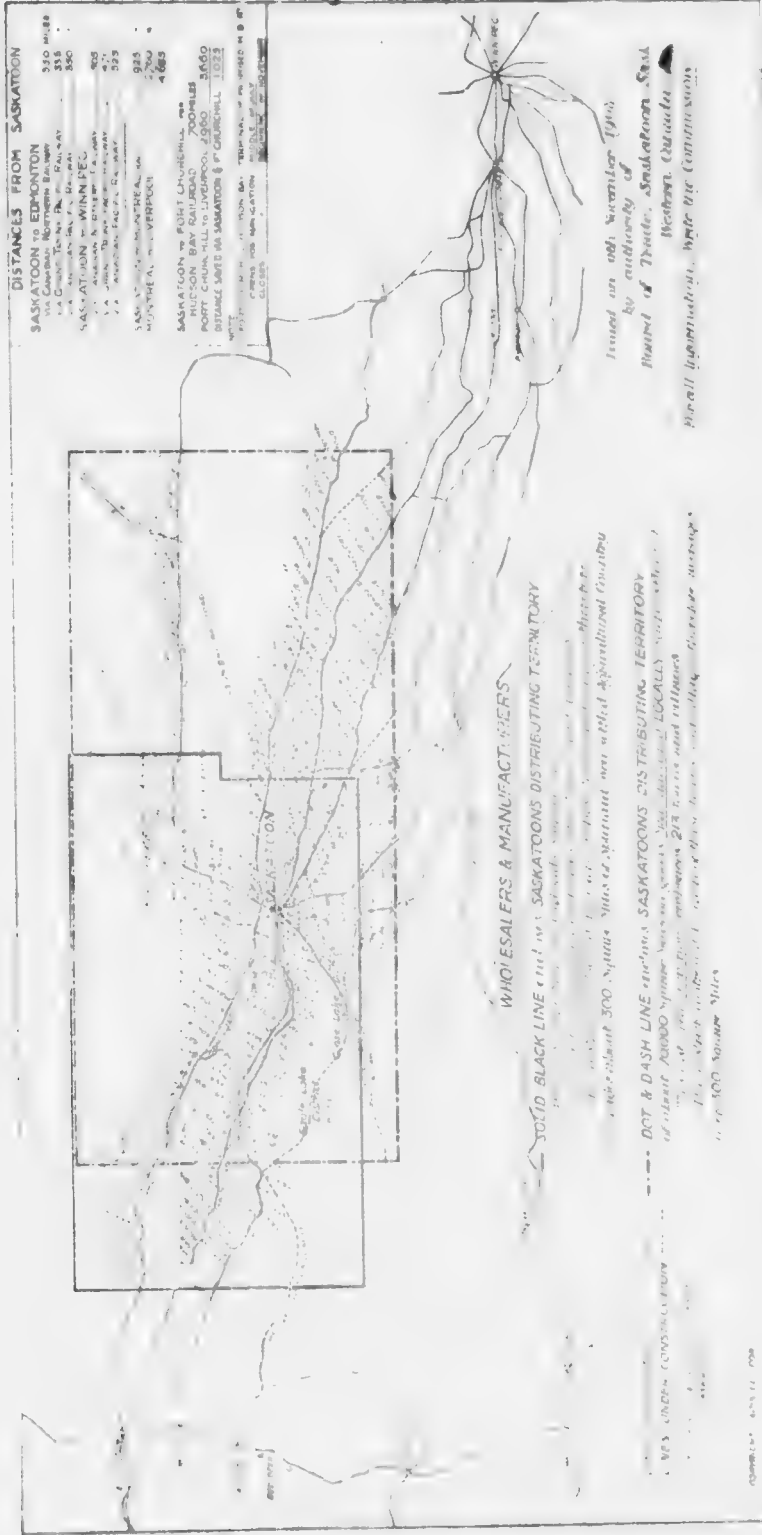
It is well within the mark to say that no city of our size in the Dominion is to-day issuing sheets more creditable than the above from every accepted standpoint.

As Saskatoon possesses nine different operating railway outlets which radiate throughout her very extensive tributary territory, the circulation of our papers is widespread and astonishingly large.

### Telephone

Saskatoon's was the first Automatic Telephone system installed in the Dominion of Canada. This triumph of ingenuity reduces the act of 'phoning

In the Six years, from 1903 to 1909, the Population of Saskatoon has increased 10,608 per cent.—or, about 154 per cent. more than the COMBINED increases of the other eleven Western cities in NINE years—a 50 per cent. longer time.



Printed on 10th November 1904  
by authority of  
Board of Trade, Saskatchewan  
Western Canada  
For all information, write the Commission

## WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTING RATES

(See Map Opposite.)

As a basic example we take CAR LOADS of FIFTH CLASS goods, such as Groceries, Hardware, Liquors, Paper, etc., while the LESS THAN CAR LOAD RATE for Re-shipping is taken as THIRD CLASS, although small lots of the commodities mentioned take various classes, according to the Canadian Freight Classification.

The nearest large wholesale distributing points with which SASKATOON has to compete are Winnipeg, Edmonton and Regina. So far as Brandon, Portage la Prairie, etc., are concerned, the rate situation upon which the Saskatoon and Winnipeg comparison is based will apply approximately.

The following rates are per Lake and Rail, and are in cents per 100 lbs:—

### NORTHWARD

	Competing With Winnipeg
Carload rate, Toronto to Winnipeg .....	\$ .65
L. C. L. rate, Winnipeg to Kinistino .....	.77
Total rate, Toronto to Kinistino, when distributed from Winnipeg .....	\$1.42
Carload rate, Toronto to Saskatoon .....	\$1.08
L. C. L. rate, Saskatoon to Kinistino .....	.34

Total rate, Toronto to Kinistino when distributed from Saskatoon **\$1.42**

### SOUTHWARD

	Competing With Regina
Carload rate, Toronto to Regina .....	\$ .98
L. C. L. rate, Regina to Kenaston .....	.21
Total rate, Toronto to Kenaston, when distributed from Regina ..	\$1.29
Carload rate, Toronto to Saskatoon .....	\$1.08
L. C. L. rate, Saskatoon to Kenaston .....	.18

Total rate, Toronto to Kenaston when distributed from Saskatoon **\$1.26**

### EASTWARD

	Competing With Winnipeg
Carload rate, Toronto to Winnipeg .....	\$ .65
L. C. L. rate, Winnipeg to Carmel .....	.71
Total rate, Toronto to Carmel, when distributed from Winnipeg ..	\$1.36
Carload rate, Toronto to Saskatoon .....	\$1.08
L. C. L. rate, Saskatoon to Carmel .....	.24

Total rate, Toronto to Carmel, when distributed from Saskatoon **\$1.32**

### WESTWARD

	Competing With Edmonton
Carload rate, Toronto to Edmonton .....	\$1.26
L. C. L. rate, Edmonton to Innisfree .....	.26

Total rate, Toronto to Innisfree, when distributed from Edmonton **\$1.52**

Carload rate, Toronto to Saskatoon **\$1.08**

L. C. L. rate, Saskatoon to Innisfree **.49**

Total rate, Toronto to Innisfree, when distributed from Saskatoon **\$1.57**

Apart altogether from the freight savings shown in the foregoing, the point meriting most particular emphasis is THE ADJACENCY of SASKATOON to ITS OWN Territory. This enables the EXPEDITIOUS DELIVERY OF GOODS to consumers—an important economic consideration for manufacturers and wholesalers.

From the above comparative figures it will be seen that SASKATOON ABSOLUTELY CONTROLS THE EASTERN CANADA DISTRIBUTION BUSINESS for

90 Miles North and 49 Miles South, and for  
71 Miles East and 250 Miles West.

on the Canadian Northern Railway; or, in other words, a total actual WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTING AREA extending to almost FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND SQUARE MILES of the finest Agricultural land in the Dominion. This territory will be approximately the same on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific railways.

to a minimum simplicity. It seems incredible that anything still simpler could ever be conceived or is ever likely to be demanded. On the front of the instrument there is a numbered, movable dial; and opposite each



Home of "The Evening and Weekly Capital."

unit there is a circular hole. To make a connection, merely push the dial finger in the hole, and the dial will move to the number required, and in each case, push the dial down as far as it will go.



Drinkle Block—One of our Modern Office Buildings, fitted with all up-to-date accessories, including Electric Elevator

Only a trifling portion of Saskatchewan's arable lands now under cultivation. Lots of magnificent land available in Saskatoon's favored District.

Then, press the bell button, and your connection is made,—and, all done in two or three seconds. The process is automatic. It works with so much exactitude. It is never off duty. At any hour of night or day, it is there, at your service. It eliminates the human element with its inevitable proneness to error. You are not upon the operator for quickness, and courtesy. And, do not forget that the absence of any operator ensures absolute privacy, a most important consideration.

It is not too much to say that the Automatic telephone has been a very noble cause of language too easily luxuriant from lips sufficiently anxious to be sorry thereafter.

The Automatic is, unquestionably, the busy business man's 'phone.



20th Street, West Side of C. N. R. Tracks—looking east. One of our most important business sections.

### Cost of Living

Being the only city in Central Saskatchewan, far removed from any other large point, Saskatoon is, naturally, the wholesale headquarters for Central Saskatchewan, which means the source of supplies for a vast, well-settled and prosperous territory. Consequently, Saskatoon's wholesale business is of astonishing volume. It is a big business; and a big business means big buying. Of course, big buying means fine prices by which, under competition, the retailer benefits; and he, in turn, being himself subject to competition, passes the benefit along to the consumer. Such being the case, the cost of living in Saskatoon is remarkably reasonable.

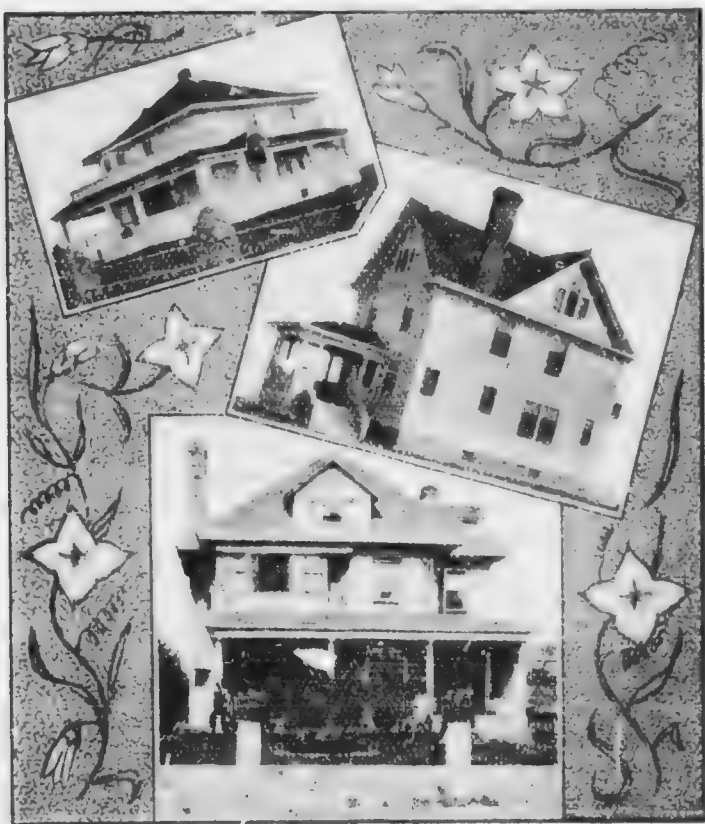
As to our stores,—they are certainly second to none in Western Canada—a fact readily admitted by all newcomers to whom they prove not

The total value of 1909 Grain Crops for the THREE Western Provinces, viz.: Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, was \$186,373,000, of which YOUNG SASKATCHEWAN produced FIFTY-NINE and NINE-TENTHS per cent. (59 9-10 per cent.). And, we have scarcely started.

merely a pleasant surprise, but a source of astonishment

### ***Society***

Any deep-seated popular fallacy is ever hard to eradicate; although many of such are wildly absurd; but, none is more so than that our Western City life is crude and uncouth. Strangers laboring under such an impression will be pleasantly disillusioned from the moment of their arrival in



Typical Saskatoon Homes

Saskatoon. Life here is by no means crude and uncouth: On the contrary it is cultured and refined. The general prosperity has not outcropped in vulgarity; but, rather in an unostentatious indulgence in such things.

Saskatchewan's 1909 yields per acre for Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax were the **HEAVIEST ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT**  
See Agricultural Section.



Convention, Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada, Saskatoon, June, 1909. Observe that there is nothing "Wild and Woolly" about this group of typical Westerners.



Baldwin Apartment Block.

Multiply \$1,630.20 by 81,303—the number of Saskatchewan's farmers. The result will give the total value to our farmers of Saskatchewan's 1909 Grain Crops and Dairy Products, or \$132,539,242.

simple, comfortable and beautiful as are dear to the soul of a tasteful and well-to-do people.

Nor is life here by any means stale, flat and unprofitable, save to those who so will it. There is ever an endless chain of bright happenings, there is always an air of bustle, color and sparkle and go, and the very joy of the joy of life.



President M. Isbister's Lawn and Outlook.

Summer and winter each has her living room of pleasures—happy—hearts are kind; homes are tasteful and cosy and infinitely habitable. Altogether, it is exceedingly questionable if the healthy-minded Saskatoon dweller is ever likely to become afflicted with ennui than in Saskatoon City.

### Club

Saskatoon is somewhat proud of its Club—a most thriving and popular institution with a full yet exclusive membership. Everything within its noble doors bears the hall mark of good taste and refinement. That the aims of the Club Committee are high is happily evident on every hand and in every department.

In 1909, YOUNG SASKATCHEWAN produced about ONE-EIGHTH as much Wheat as did the entire UNITED STATES, and more than ONE-TENTH as much Oats. And, we are only just starting

### **Fraternal Societies**

All the leading fraternal societies have their thriving branches in Saskatoon, -indeed, upwards of twenty organizations are in evidence. This fact will guarantee an extra hearty welcome to many coming here from elsewhere.

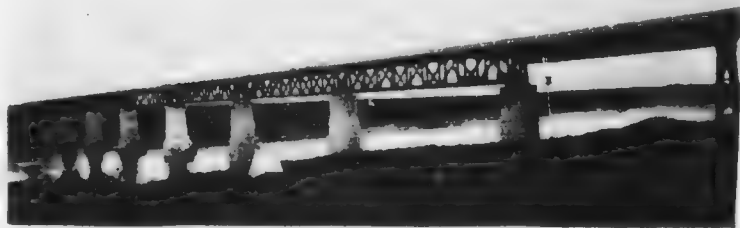
### **Bridges**

There are four bridges spanning the river, and the city is a great highway centre. How few cities can boast of four bridges. A city of this size, with a population of 20,000, which has extra facilities for the transportation of freight and passengers, is a great advantage. The four bridges are:

Canadian Northern Railway Bridge .....	1,000 feet long
Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge .....	1,000 " "
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bridge .....	1,000 " "
Leatherstocking .....	1,000 " "

### **Railways**

The splendid railway facilities now operating to Saskatoon, are such that any one coming here from any other destination, is a great



C. P. R. Bridge— Another of Our Four.

natural railway centre. And, do not forget that such facilities are, at present, almost entirely confined to the new main lines of the three big companies, which pass east and west. These, as will be evident, merely constitute the colossal framework upon which an intricate inter-threading of branch lines radiating north, south and in practically every direction, is now being swiftly and deftly woven.

Total value of Saskatchewan's 1909 Field Crops and Dairy Products was \$132,539,242, which, if divided equally among her 81,303 farmers, gives each man \$1,630.20, for his season's work. And, we are only just starting.



- (6) The closing of the short gap on the Sheho-Lanigan line of the C. P. R. has considerably shortened the mileage to Winnipeg, and a fourteen hour service from that city to Saskatoon will be instituted during the coming summer.
- (7) The new Dalmeny-Laird branch of the C. N. R., tapping a very fine agricultural district.

**Further Facilities Now Being Constructed,—or, Surveyed for Immediate Construction:**

- (8) It is expected that the Moose Jaw-Lacombe branch of the C. P. R. will be connected with Saskatoon this season,—a development which will give our city direct communication with the United States.
- (9) The new Bulyea-Regina cut-off of the C. P. R., which will be completed early this Spring, will provide direct connection between Saskatoon and the C. P. R., main line at Regina; and, of course, with all points, United States and otherwise, accessible therefrom.
- (10) Construction is expected to commence early this Spring, on the line of the C. P. R., from Saskatoon to Prince Albert, and the lumbering areas north thereof.
- (11) Line from a point on the main line of the C. N. R., between Vonda and Aberdeen, proceeding north-easterly to connect with the Prince Albert branch between Yorkton and the Saskatchewan river.
- (12) Extension of the C. N. R., Thunderhill branch westerly, keeping from fifteen to twenty miles north of main line, and connecting with the main line between Clarkboro and Vonda.

**Additional Facilities for Which Charters Have Been Granted to the Canadian Northern Railway Company:**

- (13) Continuation of Regina-Prince Albert line south to International Boundary. This will give Saskatoon another direct and competitive connection with U. S. ports.
- (14) From Russell, Man., westerly via Yorkton, to a point on the Saskatoon-Calgary line.
- (15) Line between Davidson and Disley on the Regina-Prince Albert branch, connecting directly and indirectly to a point on the Saskatoon-Calgary line, forming a new and direct link with Saskatoon as the supply centre.
- (16) Line from a point on the Winnipeg-Edmonton main line, north of Saskatoon, and proceeding northerly to Great Slave Lake.

**HUDSON BAY LINE.**

- (17) It has been arranged to continue the Saskatoon-Calgary (Goose Lake) line of the C. N. R., eastward from Saskatoon via Humboldt and Etimiami, to le Pas,—and from thence to tide water on Hudson Bay. The steel is already laid from Etimiami to le Pas, a distance of about a hundred miles, and will be extended northward a further 200 miles during this season.

There are now **NINE DIFFERENT OPERATING RAILWAY OUTLETS** from Saskatoon,—and, more to follow

Many years of patient investigation having fully confirmed the magnificent advantages of the Hudson Bay Route, the Dominion Government will now rush the project to completion with all possible dispatch.

To fully appreciate the vital meaning of the Hudson Bay route, utterpress, north-east corner of railway map on page 24. Note how the distance to Liverpool is shortened!

(8) And now for the Westward end of above line:—A line will be built from a point on the Saskatoon-Calgary branch near the crossing of the Red Deer river, northwesterly, through or near Innesfail and Rocky Mountain House, to the headwaters of Braseau and Macleod rivers, and from thence to the headwaters of the Thompson river, on to Vancouver. When the foregoing undertaking is completed, it will, on the west, place Saskatoon in direct touch with the Orient via Vancouver; and on the north, with the water on Hudson Bay, and the shortest route to Great Britain, etc.



C. N. R. Bridge—Yet another of Our Four.

The foregoing are merely the more important of the further railway facilities which, when consummated, will easily make Saskatoon one of the greatest railway centres on the American Continent, for which distinction is entirely and properly deserved. Location admirably adapts her. See any reliable map.

For the past two years, Saskatoon has been the centre of the most extensive railway construction work in the whole world: It is highly probable that this record shall not pass from her for some considerable time yet.

A splendid type of people, a fine climate, a magnificent soil, and railway facilities which are rarely equalled in oldest parts,—such are the recommendations which we respectfully submit to the agricultural, commercial and industrial world.

**MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS:** Map and Freight Rates in centre of Booklet will demonstrate Saskatoon's 45,000 square miles of Distributing territory and Railway facilities commanding same.

**1909 Grain Crops**

For the THREE Prairie Provinces—Compiled from Provincial and  
Dominion Government Statistics:

**SASKATCHEWAN**

	1909 Yield	Average per Acre, Bushels:	Value to the Farmer:
Wheat .....	90,215,000	22.1	\$ 75,781,000
Oats .....	167,415,000	47.1	1,643,000
Barley .....	16,416,634	32.1	993,000
Flax .....	1,448,700	13.9	554,800

**Manitoba:**

Wheat .....	43,774,707	17.33	\$30,824,000
Oats .....	50,983,050	37.1	1,643,000
Barley .....	16,416,634	27.31	6,248,000
Flax .....	1,448,700	12.29	554,800

**Alberta:**

Wheat: Spring .....	5,877,486	20.2	\$ 4,232,000
Wheat: Fall .....	2,079,630	24.6	1,643,000
Oats .....	23,967,598	39.7	5,800,000
Barley .....	2,596,909	23.5	873,000
Flax .....	90,197	10.1	104,000

**\$12,652,000****Summary of Yields per Acre:**

	Yield per Acre, SASKATCHEWAN:	Yield per Acre, MANITOBA:	Yield per Acre, ALBERTA:
Wheat, Spring .....	22.1 Bush.	17.33 Bush.	20.2 Bush.
Wheat, Fall .....			24.6 "
Oats .....	47.1 "	37.1 "	39.7 "
Barley .....	32.1 "	27.31 "	23.5 "
Flax .....	13.9 "	12.29 "	10.1 "

**TOTAL GRAIN CROPS for 1909**

For the THREE Prairie Provinces, viz.: Saskatchewan, Manitoba and  
Alberta:—

	Total Yield	Bushels:	Value to Farmer:
Wheat .....		143,946,832	\$121,480,000
Oats .....		180,416,654	48,975,000
Barley .....		26,846,543	9,931,000
Flax .....		4,800,000	5,987,000

**\$186,373,000**

The above figures merely embrace Grains. They DO NOT INCLUDE Potatoes, Turnips and other Roots; Clovers and Hay, or Dairy Products, — for instance. Saskatchewan's Crop of above Grains was worth \$121,480,000, as has already been shown; but, including the other products

just enumerated, SASKATCHEWAN'S 1909 CROP REACHES THE ASTOUNDING TOTAL VALUE OF—\$132,539,242.

which gigantic sum divided equally among Saskatchewan's 81,303 Farmers, GIVES EACH FARMER THE SUM OF \$1,630.20, for his season's work!

And, remember, WE ARE ONLY COMMENCING. The bulk of our settlement is very recent. Many of our farmers have scarcely started.

Saskatchewan is the YOUNGEST of the three Prairie Provinces. It is only within the past few years that settlement, in any real sense has taken place. For instance—

Manitoba's	Acreage under Grains in 1900 was	2,678,701
SASKATCHEWAN'S	" " " 1900 "	640,485

To-day, however, YOUNG SASKATCHEWAN'S 1909 Crop Yields give her the THIRD PLACE among the Provinces of the Dominion, and the States of the Union,—in other words, on the whole North American Continent,—as a producer of WHEAT and OATS, viz:

WHEAT		Average Yield,
Total Crop—Bushels:		Bushels per Acre
Minnesota .....	94,000,000	16.8
North Dakota .....	90,700,000	13.7
SASKATCHEWAN .....	90,215,000	22.1
Kansas .....	87,000,000	14.1
OATS		
Illinois .....	150,000,000	30.0
Iowa .....	116,000,000	27.0
SASKATCHEWAN .....	105,465,000	47.1

And, Remember that, so far, there is only a trifling portion of Saskatchewan's arable lands under cultivation. DON'T OVERLOOK THIS FACT!

Now, notwithstanding that YOUNG SASKATCHEWAN is merely starting, and that only a trifling portion of our arable land is now under cultivation, the thoughtful agriculturist—and the thoughtful business man will weigh the following figures with care.

In 1900, SASKATCHEWAN produced about ONE-EIGHTH as much WHEAT as did THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES, and more than ONE-TENTH as much OATS.

The following figures are pertinent and important. They tell their own plain tale:

Total Value of 1909 Western GRAIN Crop to the Farmer.... \$186,373,000  
which amount was contributed to by each of the THREE

Prairie Provinces, as under:—

SASKATCHEWAN	\$111,570,000	equal to	59865 or 59	9-10 p.c. of total
Manitoba	\$62,151,000	" "	33349 or 33	3-10 p.c. of total
Alberta	\$12,652,000	" "	66786 or 6	4-5 p.c. of total
TOTAL .....	\$186,373,000	" "	1,00000 or	100 p.c.

### **Agriculture**

Nowhere in Canada, or elsewhere, for that part, is there greater evidence of agricultural prosperity than throughout Saskatoon's district. This is the surest possible proof of the quality and productiveness of our lands.

Within the past six years, the population of Saskatoon City has increased about 10,608%, a development without parallel in the whole annals of the British Empire. Does not such progress seem truly wonderful? It IS wonderful; but, wonderful land explains it all. Why? Simply because in any agricultural country the growth of cities is controlled by the amount of settlement throughout the territory tributary thereto. Of course, the settlement, on the other hand, will be governed by the extent and fertility of such territory, and by the transportation and other necessary facilities therein available for the marketing of crops.



Sea of Wheat near Saskatoon. This farm's 1909 crop was 53,000 bushels—  
Value about \$45,000.

A glance at the map issued by the Dominion Government Department of the Interior will show that for some considerable time, Saskatoon District has been getting the lion's share of settlement. It will also indicate how splendidly our farmers are favored in the matter of transportation facilities. And, every farmer knows that there is little object in harvesting the heaviest of high-grade crops if he cannot market them,—or, can only do so with heart-breaking labor and expense. To be successful he must not merely have good land, but good transportation facilities also. Saskatoon District offers both. Hence its exceptional attractiveness to settlers; hence the wonderfully swift settlement that has already taken place and is continually increasing in volume;—and consequently, the phenomenal growth of Saskatoon, the commercial centre of all. Locate where you will within our vast territory, and you can neve-

The Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Sask., will gladly supply all information. Write him,—or call

be beyond convenient haul of a railway either operating or under construction, and is well suited for early construction. The map will show that almost all the land is adjacent to operating lines.



**A Never Slackening Rush—The Goose Lake Rush.** Since line opened in Fall, 1908, every train has been packed.

#### NO CROP FAILURE

And, it is not surprising that our farmers succeed so well: The crop never fails;—why, then, should the farmer? We have men here who have tilled the same land for as many as twenty-four consecutive years, raising each time a full, fine harvest. Of course, we have very few of these men in our district, but there are no end of similar successes in the rest of the province to seven years.



**Cutting—New Style—on Fred Engen's Farm—Four eight-foot Binders hauled by engine, cutting 32 foot swath.**

**Saskatoon is a Beautiful, Healthy, Happy City,—Happy because its people are prosperous.**

If a farmer here suffers crop failure, it is safe to say that the fault lies solely with himself. Crop failure can only result from laziness, carelessness or indifference to the correct and very simple methods of soil cultivation, concerning which no man need now remain in ignorance. See "Settlers' Twelve Commandments" inside front cover. And, these correct methods involve no more labor than the plainly improper ones which invite failure. Therefore, the man who works intelligently for his crop will get it with the certainty of night following day. This is the guarantee of success offered in our District. Let he who doubts come and see for himself how faithfully this guarantee is fulfilled in an agricultural prosperity which cannot be truly appreciated unless actually seen.



Threshing—Gasoline Outfit.

Astonishing it may seem; but, it is, nevertheless, the simple truth that most of our well-farmed lands have paid for themselves out of each season's crop. Last year, the bulk of our farms more than did so. It is a widespread recognition of such splendid facts that has resulted in our heavy influx of settlers so that our acreage under cultivation expands in a manner difficult to realize. In this connection it may interest to add that there are fifty different agricultural implement firms doing business in Saskatoon; and that notwithstanding the enormous business done by those of them handling threshing outfits, there did not begin to be sufficient machinery in the District to thresh out our 1909 crop. Therefore, with the energetic co-operation of the Dominion Govern-

Crop Failure is unknown in Saskatoon District. It is a good year every year for every intelligent farmer.

ment Board of Railway Commissioners, and our three railways, a one-way freight was arranged for outfits imported here from all parts. By this means only were we able to handle an increase in our area under crop which was far greater than even we had believed. Our district was apparently the only one so situated. Mark this fact. It is very significant.

### ***Friends from the U.S.***

A great many of our settlers hail from the United States; and there is no class more sincerely welcomed. But, why do they come here? Simply because the proceeds from the sale of one section of their United States land, will buy them about four section of Fifty Per Cent. Better Land in Saskatoon District. Such being the case, it would surely seem remarkable did they not come here!



One of our Fifty Implement People—Massey-Harris Co.'s Offices, showing portion of warehouses to the rear.

### **AMERICAN LAND VALUES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS:**

To illustrate the above, let us take the official census returns published by the United States Government, which show that the average value of farm lands per acre in 1850 was \$7.87; in 1860, \$14.67; in 1870, \$25.54; in 1880, \$29.15; in 1890, \$36.10; in 1900, \$53.06.

Taking a period of ten years, the average yield per acre, in bushels of Spring wheat was: Minnesota, 14.2; Wisconsin, 13.5; Iowa, 11; Nebraska, 12; Dakota, 13.5. The Manitoba yield for the same period was 21.5; and, as is generally known, the average yield in this newer province is much heavier than that of Manitoba, a fact readily confirmed by reference to Government statistics. However, let us accept Manitoba's average as a conservative basis of argument, and here is our proposition in a nutshell:—

It has been shown that the average price of United States farm lands in 1900, was \$53.06 per acre; and that the largest yield, over ten years, from the best of such lands was 14.2 bushels per acre. Now, against the foregoing, place the fact that first-class land in the Saskatoon District may

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Without leaving Saskatoon, your children can start in kindergarten then go through public school, Collegiate, and finally through the University of Saskatchewan. The whole gamut of education is here.

be had at from \$12 to \$16 per acre, according to location; and, if properly farmed, as already stated, may easily pay for itself in one crop. Last season a large proportion of our farmers threshed out more than thirty bushels to the acre, while quite a number have gone as high as forty, and not a few have even exceeded that splendid showing. The grade was chiefly "No. 1 Northern," although "No. 1 Hard" was also shown.

The above is our proposition frankly and faithfully stated. Let the farmer be the judge.



International Harvester Co.'s Block. 1909's business at Saskatoon was the largest done on the American Continent by this Company.

### **Mixed Farming**

Any crop which may be grown anywhere under similar conditions, may be grown here to advantage. Grasp this truth. Lands that will grow the finest of wheat will also produce fine crops of any ordinary kind. With our soil fertility, our long summer months of steady sunshine, and our average moisture precipitation of about seventeen inches, could it well be otherwise?

Already, quite a number of our leading agriculturists have successfully raised

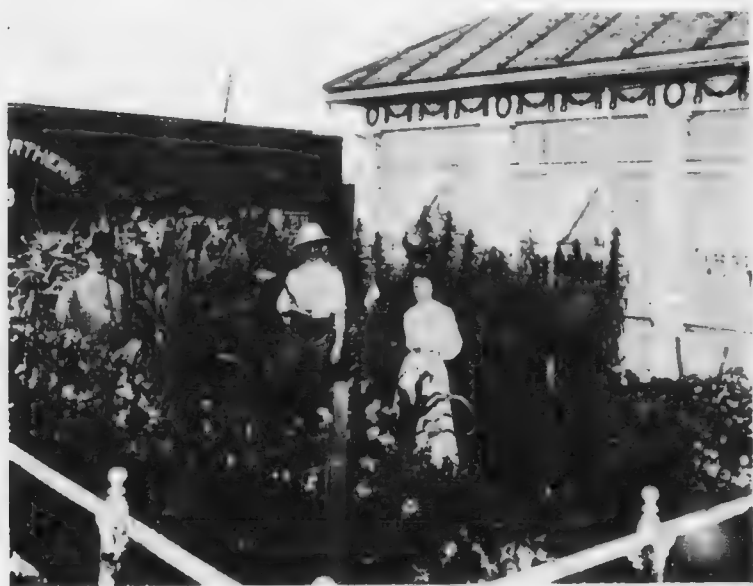
#### **ALFALFA**

Clovers and other valuable legumes, and a large variety of similar, important fodders. Certainly, we are in no sense limited to wheat, oats

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The population of Saskatoon practically DOUBLED in 1909.

and barley as successful profitable crops. On the contrary, our agricultural scope is almost unlimited. This being so, it is but natural that mixed farming should greatly increase in point of area, more especially, as it has proven financially profitable. But there is room here for a great many more mixed farms than at present, consequently, the demand for them



**Object Lesson in Soil Fertility—Corner Board of Trade Garden, where a Variety of Important Crops, New to the West, have been successfully demonstrated.**

products will exceed the present available supply. For such more, the market is waiting in America.

#### DAIRYING:

A few first-class dairy farms adjacent to this city would be a veritable godsend to us and a source of handsome profit to their proprietors. Milk is frequently scarce,—particularly during the fall and winter months. The ordinary retail price is ten cents per quart.

#### STOCK RAISING:

Already, stock raising has developed into one of our highly important branches: Cattle, horses, sheep and swine are each winning the farmer his

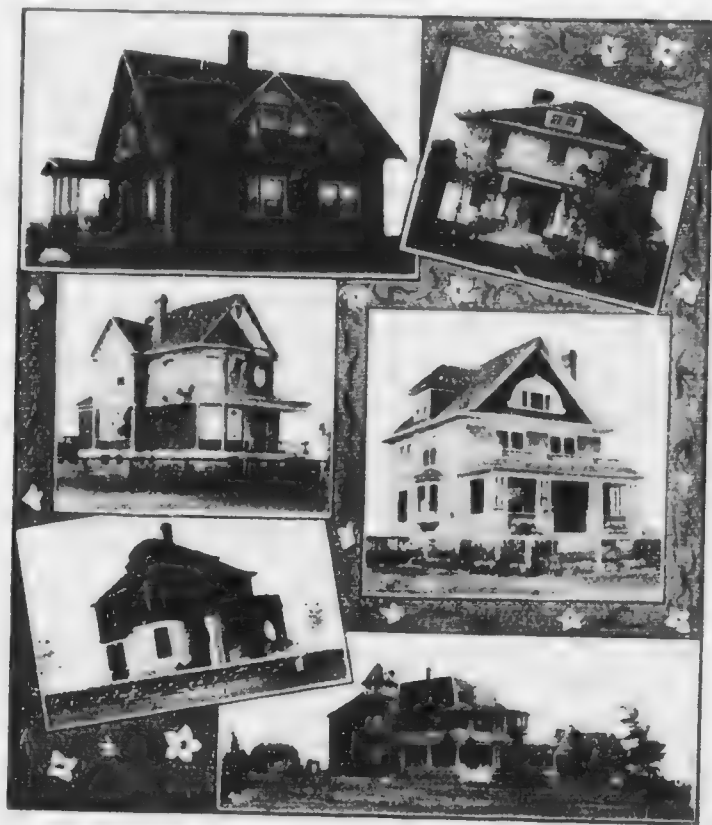
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From Saskatoon, Wholesalers and Manufacturers can distribute throughout 45,000 square miles to over 150 towns and villages much more cheaply and quickly than from any other Western point. See Map, centre of Booklet.

ample reason. Consequently, the industry expands steadily. Any experienced stockman will instantly recognize the outstanding advantages offered by this District.

#### POULTRY INDUSTRY

While progressing rapidly, our poultry industry is still in its early stages, and has not yet been exploited on anything like a commercial scale. Yet, poultry thrive splendidly here, and will lay throughout winter, except in the coldest. In addition, the fowls of all breeds are very



Typical Saskatoon Homes.

cheap, and, from every standpoint, there is an exceptional opening here for many poultry farmers. At present, fowls are frequently unobtainable at any price. They are never plentiful, and always dear, being mostly imported from Ontario and other distant points.

#### MARKET GARDENING:

It would be very difficult to find finer vegetables than those which so

The population of Saskatoon practically **DOUBLED** in 1909.



neighbourhood of NINE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AVAILABLE FREE HOMESTEADS of 160 acres each,—or, in other words, about

ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES of land which the Dominion Government gives away to the settler for 160-acre Homesteads, in return of the trifling entry fee of \$10. Thus, the cost of the land to the settler works out about SIX CENTS per acre. Imagine an acre of the finest land on earth at the value of one hundred dollars and a cost here of 6 cents!

Or, let us go a little further: For instance, say we take the real value of the land at \$15 per acre;—and it is easily worth that, seeing that a



Beautiful Saskatoon—Charming Residential Quarter—Ten Minutes from Post Office.

settler at often yields more than a net profit of 250 times from one crop. Now on this basis, it will appear that when the Government charges 6 cents for something worth \$15, or 250 times 6 cents, the Government actually gives the settler \$5 worth for two cents.

Were an individual to offer us \$5 bills for two cents we should question the genuineness of the bills. However, the Homesteader deals with the Dominion Government;—and there is nothing more genuine than good Western Lands.

Saskatoon is THE ONLY CITY IN CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN There is no other large point near her. Consequently, the surrounding territory is hers, and she has the competitive railway facilities and distributing freight rates to control this territory absolutely. See Map, etc, centre of Booklet.

Saskatoon District Homesteads are going very rapidly. By the end of the year it is probable that many of them, if not all, will be gone.

#### Synopsis of Canadian Northwest and Land Regulations

A person desiring to acquire a title to land in the Northwest must first obtain a Homestead Certificate from the Dominion Land Office, and then apply for a Homestead Certificate from the Dominion Land Office. The Homestead Certificate is issued by the Dominion Land Office, and the Homestead Certificate is issued by the Dominion Land Office.

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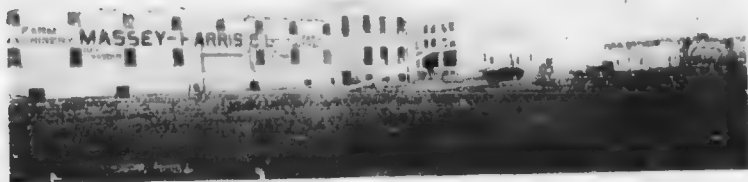
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It will be evident, therefore, that the one way to secure a Homestead Certificate is to apply for one from those available on your arrival at our Land Office.



Corner Saskatoon's Wholesale Section, from which the wants of 45,000 Square Miles of splendid, well-settled country are supplied.

Frankly—are you content?

### **Wholesalers and Manufacturers**

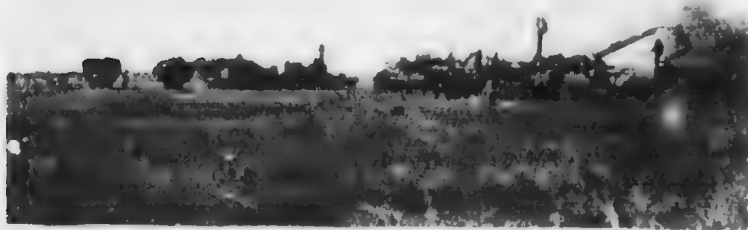
**Over Ninety Firms Already Represented**

Saskatoon's proposition to Wholesalers and Manufacturers is so obvious, and its merits so self-evident, that they can be grasped in a glance at any reliable map. It is a centre of business, and a point to which the products of the Canadian West are sent, and from which they are distributed to the various centres of the West.



**Saskatoon Nurseries.**

Among the products of the nursery are many of the finest varieties of fruit trees, and a large number of the most valuable varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs. The intelligent farmer or settler who wishes to improve his land, or who wishes to plant a large tract of land, will find in the products of the Saskatoon Nurseries the best and most reliable.



**Threshing—Steam Outfit.**

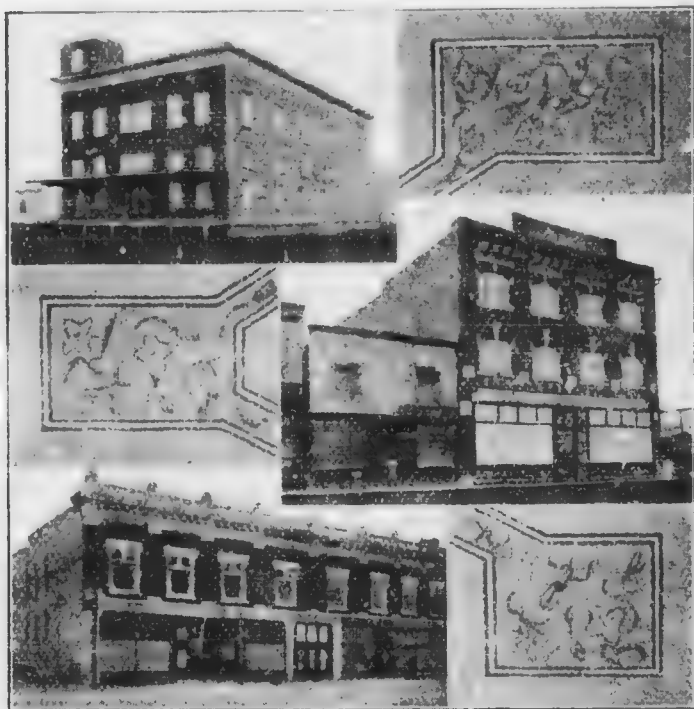
There being no other large centre near us, the surrounding territory is undisputedly ours;—and, we have the competitive railway facilities and distributing freight rates to control this territory absolutely. As it

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Settlers desiring Practical Agricultural Information concerning Saskatoon District, should write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Sask.,—or call.

extends of upwards of 45,000 square miles on goods shipped here in car-loads and re-distributed in smaller quantities, the advantages possessed by Saskatoon as a distributing centre are too pronounced to be overlooked or lightly considered. Special attention is directed to the distributing territory map on page 24, and to the letterpress thereon.

In view of the foregoing, it is by no means surprising that there are already over ninety firms doing a wholesale business from Saskatoon and



Gordon-Ironside's Cold Storage—Kempthorne New Block—New Bowerman Block at foot, in which Imperial Bank is located.

fully using our nine different operating railway outlets. Further, it would be somewhat strange if,—in this age of competition and commercial enterprise,—each week did not add to the number of our wholesalers. As a matter of fact, they are coming here in a steady stream. And, there is room for them all and business for them all. Every wholesale house in Saskatoon to-day is doing a huge business. A little investigation will easily confirm this.

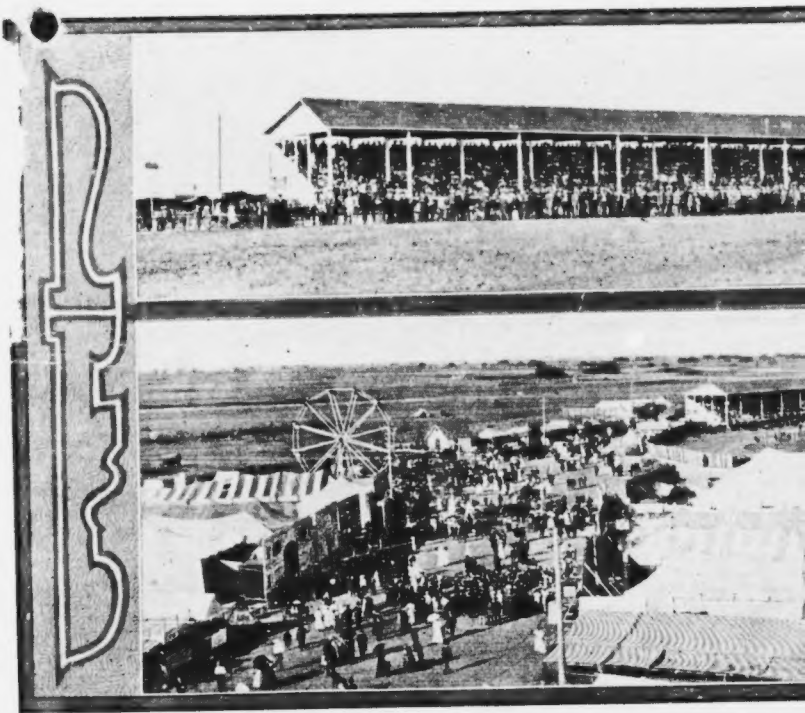
A man should sell his energy and industry just as he sells a horse;—get the most he can for them: Come to Saskatoon District.

## Industries

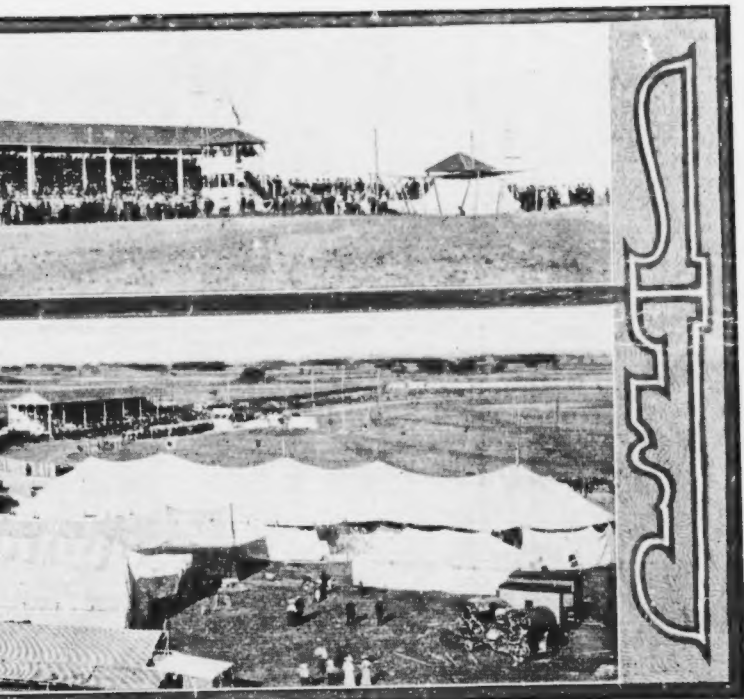
Water location and railway facilities

The following are the names of the  
 companies and firms operating in the  
 City of Vancouver, B. C., and in the  
 surrounding districts, who are engaged in  
 the various industries mentioned above:  
 The Vancouver Water Works Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Electric Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Gas Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Ice Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Cold Storage Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Flour Mills Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Brick Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Cement Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Granite Works, Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Glass Works, Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Paper Mills Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Textile Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Chemical Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Iron Works, Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Steel Works, Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Machine Works, Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Foundry Co., Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Engine Works, Ltd.  
 The Vancouver Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.  
 Etc., Etc., Etc.

**CHEAP POWER.**—5th March, 1910:—Arrangements consummated between City and Power Co. Damming the Big South Saskatchewan River to commence immediately. Cheap Power to all corners.



1909 Exhibition Glimpses—Grand Stand and Mid-Way.



The Phoenix Job Print.



Mid-Way. Industrial Buildings to the east.



